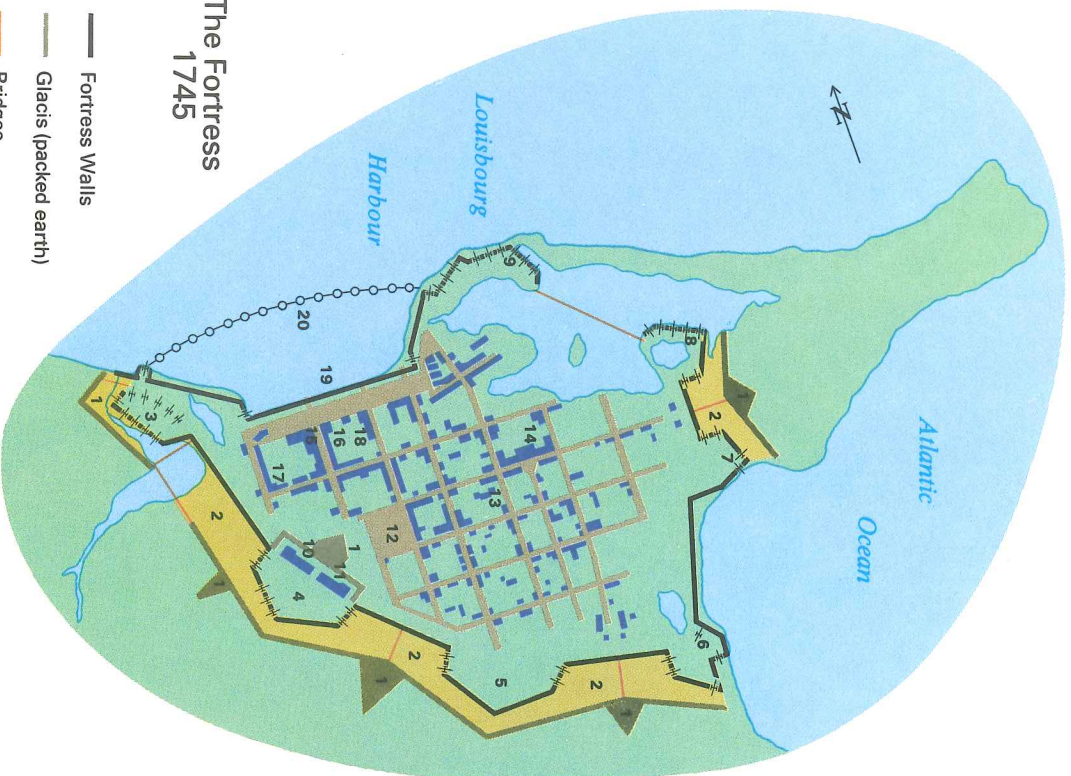
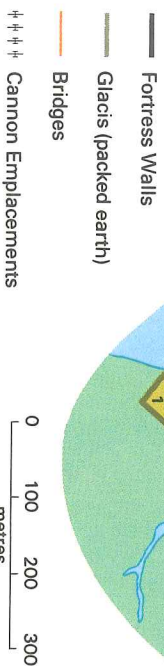


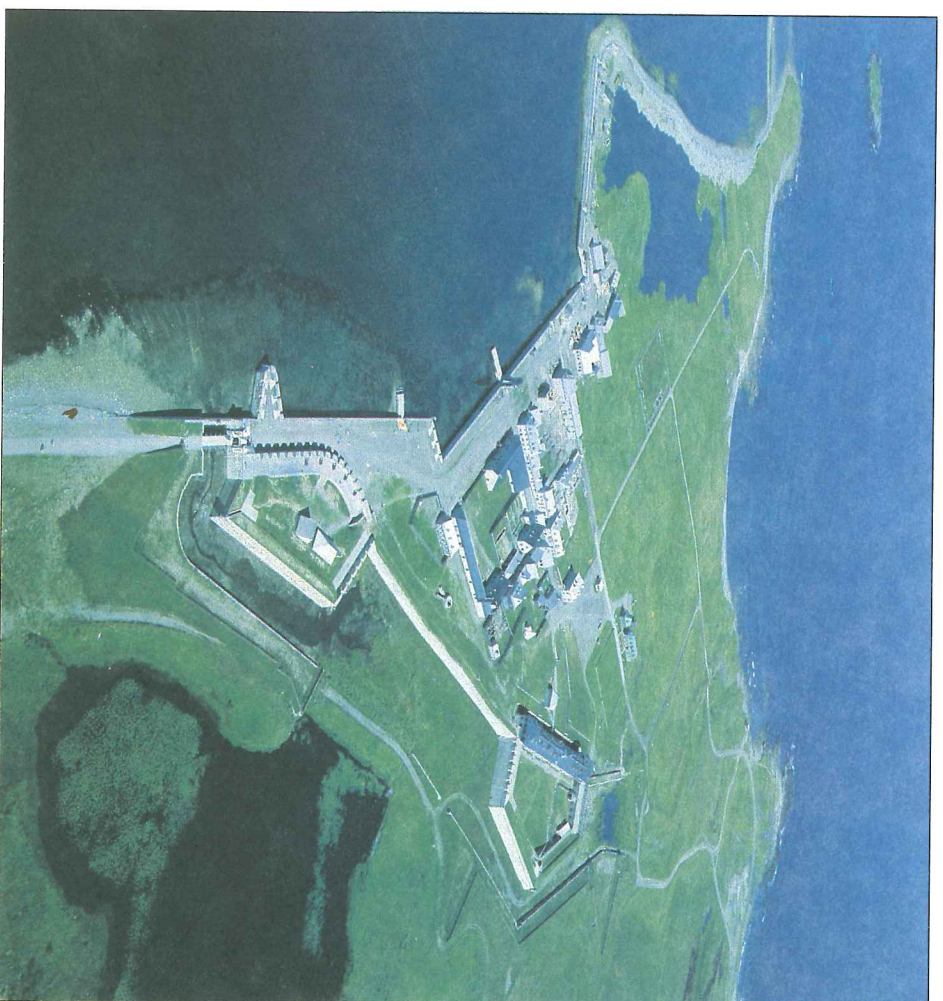
71 The French Fortress of Louisbourg



The Fortress
1745



1. Place of Arms (Ramparts)
2. Ditch
3. Dauphin Bastion, Spur Battery
4. King's Bastion (Citadel)
5. Queen's Bastion
6. Princess Bastion
7. Brouillan Bastion
8. Maurepas Bastion
9. Battery la Grave
10. Barracks
11. Governor's Apartments & Chapel
12. Parade Ground
13. Nunery
14. Hospital
15. King's Warehouse
16. Hôtel de la Marine
17. Garrison Bakery
18. Financial Commissioner
19. Wharves
20. Boom



The French Fortress of Louisbourg

Established in 1719, Louisbourg was considered the mightiest stronghold in North America and the third busiest seaport after Boston and Philadelphia. French vessels were able to guard the sea routes of New France in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and to threaten the New England coast. Built at great expense, Louisbourg was an investment to protect the vast resources of the fur trade and the fishing grounds of French North America.

Find the location of Louisbourg on the map on page 68. Study the map and the photograph of the modern reconstruction of Louisbourg shown on this page.

Examine the size of the fortifications and public buildings. Why were the walls so thick? Why was a boom needed to preserve the French ships?

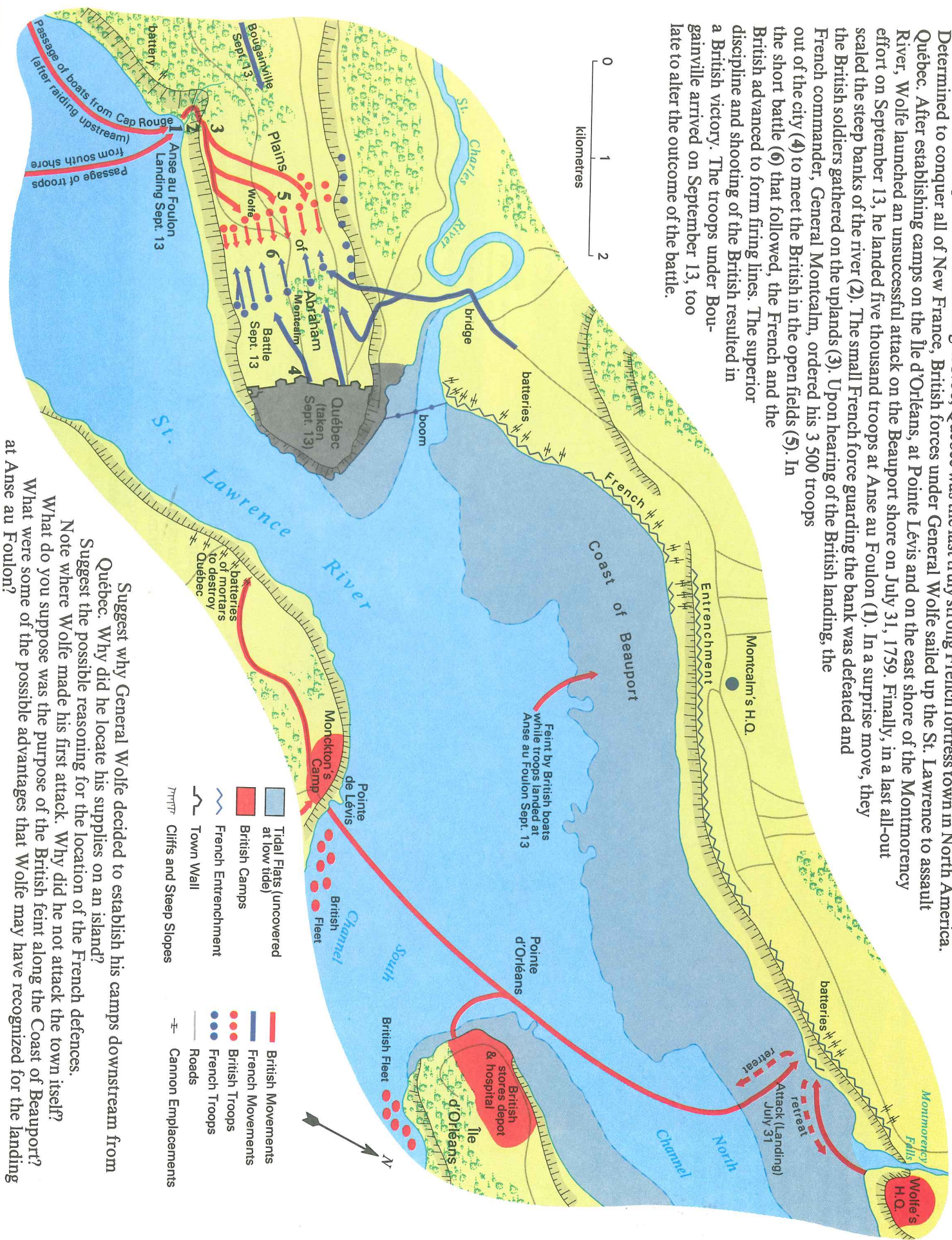
Suggest some reasons why Louisbourg was so expensive to build.

Identify the parts of the settlement that have not been rebuilt. What are some possible reasons why this modern reconstruction is only partly finished?

Contrast Louisbourg with Québec on page 67. Which city should have been easier to defend?

The Battle of Québec 1759 72

After the British capture of Louisbourg in 1758, Québec was the last truly strong French fortress town in North America. Determined to conquer all of New France, British forces under General Wolfe sailed up the St. Lawrence to assault Québec. After establishing camps on the Île d'Orléans, at Pointe Lévis and on the east shore of the Montmorency River, Wolfe launched an unsuccessful attack on the Beauport shore on July 31, 1759. Finally, in a last all-out effort on September 13, he landed five thousand troops at Anse au Foulon (1). In a surprise move, they scaled the steep banks of the river (2). The small French force guarding the bank was defeated and the British soldiers gathered on the uplands (3). Upon hearing of the British landing, the French commander, General Montcalm, ordered his 3 500 troops out of the city (4) to meet the British in the open fields (5). In the short battle (6) that followed, the French and the British advanced to form firing lines. The superior discipline and shooting of the British resulted in a British victory. The troops under Bougainville arrived on September 13, too late to alter the outcome of the battle.



Suggest why General Wolfe decided to establish his camps downstream from Québec. Why did he locate his supplies on an island?

Suggest the possible reasoning for the location of the French defences.

Note where Wolfe made his first attack. Why did he not attack the town itself?

What do you suppose was the purpose of the British feint along the Coast of Beauport?

What were some of the possible advantages that Wolfe may have recognized for the landing at Anse au Foulon?